

U. S. GIRLS SWASH RECORDS IN PARIS, BUT ENGLAND WINS

British Team Scores Fifty Points in International Games.

AMERICANS ARE SECOND

Establish New Figures in Hurdles and Shot Put Events.

MISS SABIE IS STAR

Second to Miss Lines of England for Individual Point Leadership.

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Associated Press).—English women athletes to-day won the first international women's track meet over competitors from the United States, France, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. The American team was second, France third, Czechoslovakia fourth and Switzerland fifth.

The point scores were: England, 50; United States, 31; France, 29; Czechoslovakia, 12, and Switzerland, 6.

A large crowd gathered at Pershing Stadium to witness the contests. The American team was leading in the point score when half the events had been finished. Weakness in the sprints was responsible for their failure to secure first place.

Lucille Godbold, Estill, S. C., and Camilla Sabie, Newark, N. J., were the star point earners for the American team.

Miss Lines of England, with Miss Elizabeth Stine of Leonia, N. J., second. Beadles taking the shot-put, Miss Godbold was placed fourth in the 500 meter event. In addition to these victories, America took one other first. Miss Nancy Voorhees leading in the high jump.

Other records established during the meet were by Miss Godbold, Czechoslovakia, in the sixty yard dash of 7.5 seconds, and by the same girl in the second elimination trial heat for the 100 yard dash of 11.5 seconds. She won in 12 seconds flat, the 1,000 meter run in 3 minutes 12 seconds by Miss Beadles, France, and the 440 yard relay in 51.45 seconds, made by the British team.

U. S. Quartet Set Back.

The American relay team, which finished second, was declared distant by the officials and placed fourth "because of the interference of the Czechoslovakian runners." The ruling of the judges made a difference of five points in the summing up, but did not affect the final result of the games.

The basis of the decision of the officials in setting back the American relay team is set forth in the statement that the Americans "benefited by the interference of the Czechoslovakian team, which impeded the progress of the French team when it was certain to secure second place."

Dr. Stewart intends to press the case before the International Federation of Athletics. In consequence of the ruling the American team declined to give exhibitions of baseball, basketball and other specialties, as had been arranged.

Americans Fall in Sprint.

No member of the American team reached the finals in either the 60 meter or 100 yard dashes. Maybelle Gilliland and Miss Sabie being eliminated in the first and second rounds respectively.

The 60 meters, and Esther Green and Maybelle Gilliland meeting a similar fate in the trials of 100 yards. It was in these two events that England secured the lead, the Czechoslovakian team qualifying in each of the finals.

The 300 meter event was practically a walkover for England, which finished one, two, with Miss Lines and Cast, neither being extended at any stage and the former winning in 44.4 seconds.

The French team was supreme in the 1,000 meter race, both French girls finishing about fifty yards in front of Miss Hall of England.

The only event won by the Swiss was the javelin throw, but Czechoslovakia uncovered the best sprinter of the day in B. Melchior, who was victorious, having been regarded as much slower than her sister.

Florida Batson, captain of the American team, after winning her heat in the 100 yard hurdles and establishing a world's record of 14.4 seconds, which stood for a few minutes until Miss Sabie lowered it, tripped at the third hurdle in the finals, spilling what appeared to be a two-thirds of the United States, as the two girls were in front at the time, running inches apart.

Nancy Voorhees, who led for first in the high jump, was somewhat below form. She was unable to clear the bar higher than 1.45 meters, when she had been doing 1.47 regularly in training. The members of all the teams, competing at the take-offs in the Pershing Stadium were too soft. Miss Voorhees and Miss Carrie Hatt, England, divided the eight points allotted for first and second in this event.

Miss Lines of England was the best individual point winner, with fifteen points. Miss Sabie, with twelve, and...

YOUNG SQUAW'S WILDFIRE FLOWING \$1,250 EVERY DAY

Exie, Rich Over Night, Buys a \$2,800 Touring Car and a Wardrobe Trunk, but Mother Refuses to Leave Her Unpainted Shanty.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MUSKOGEE, Aug. 20.—After having spent the nineteen years of her life in the most abject poverty, Exie Fife, a Creek Indian of McIntosh County, finds herself with a daily income of \$1,250. So far she has made three purchases, a \$2,800 Packard touring car, an \$85 saddle for her brother and a wardrobe trunk. But Exie has had only a small part of the fortune, the size of which is remarkable even in this country of great wealth made overnight in the oil fields. Exie Fife was born in August, 1903, of full blooded Creek parents. When she was years old her parents died a Government claim in her name and she received an allotment of 100 acres of land in Creek and Okfuskee counties. For seventeen years she received royalties of a few dollars from the land. Then last June an oil well, which made 5,000 barrels, was brought in on Exie's allotment. Two weeks ago another well, making 5,000 barrels, was brought in, and four more wells are being drilled. All of which makes Exie one of the richest girls in this part of the country.

ORPHAN OF MYSTERY HEIR TO A FORTUNE

Deprived of \$50,000 Estate, He Comes Into Another Very Much Larger.

IDENTITY KEPT A SECRET

Left on Doorstep Ten Years Ago, Child Is Now Speeding to His New Life.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Robert William Ross, known as the "mystery orphan," who on Friday was an heir to more than \$50,000, and who was legally pronounced a foundling on Saturday, tonight was speeding toward his real family in the East.

Ten years ago the child was left on the doorstep of the Guardian Angels Home at Joliet that his birth might be concealed. Later his mother on her deathbed revealed the secret of his birth to her family and a search, which has continued for nine years and spread to all parts of the United States, was begun to regain the child.

When members of the family got in touch with the Guardian Angels Home they were told the boy had been sent to St. Vincent's Orphanage in Chicago, where it was learned he had been adopted by Mrs. Ethel Hand and taken to California, where he was adopted by Mrs. Hand's parents in San Francisco, Police Lieut. William Ross and Mrs. Ross.

Urged by their promise to the dying mother, members of the child's family after a court battle won their contention that the adoption in California was void, as the boy had been illegally removed from Illinois. The child was returned to Chicago and returned to the custody of the asylum under a court ruling made Saturday, which also deprived him of his status as sole heir to the \$50,000 estate of his foster parents.

The asylum then returned the boy to his mother's family. To-night he was whisked eastward to take up his life. It is said, as yet to much more than \$50,000 and a name which is his by birth, but which is kept secret.

BISHOP SHIPMAN FACES PERIL IN VILLA FIRE

Home of Mrs. Shipman's Parents Destroyed by Flames.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, N. Y., Aug. 20.—"Arcadia," the Thousand Island villa of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Shipman of New York and Washington, was burned to the ground to-day. The villa was located on Upper Wellesey Island, ten miles from Alexandria Bay, facing the Canadian coast and the largest of the islands in the Thousand Islands group. The day was cold and a fire of light wood had been built in the fireplace in the living room. A defective flue and large sparks alighting on the roof set fire to the villa and before the family became aware of the fire it had gained tremendous headway.

About a half of a million dollars and the house and costly furnishings were destroyed. Bishop Herbert M. Shipman of the diocese of New York and the shipman, daughter of the Edson Bradleys, were with them. Only a few garments of the wearing apparel of the Bradleys, Bishop and Mrs. Shipman and other guests were saved, and several thousand dollars in jewels were lost in the fire.

Only the servants of the Bradleys were able to help fight the fire. The Bradleys and guests are on their yacht, the Wahkote, for the present.

AMBUSH, PARTY RIDDLES

MICHAEL COLLINS'S CAR Expected Attack on Dublin Fails to Materialize.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 (Associated Press).—An attack by Irish revolutionaries last Friday on the automobile generally used by Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government and commander of the Irish States forces, was reported in an official communique issued to-day. The communique did not indicate whether Mr. Collins was in the machine at the time of the attack. The car was riddled.

The notice of the Government to citizens of Dublin to keep indoors Saturday night generally was obeyed, but expected attack by the rebels did not materialize.

DOUGLAS PHIPPS LOST WHEEL WAVE HURLS HIM OFF SPEED BOAT

Oyster Bay Friend of Roosevelts, Good Swimmer, Drowns.

CRAWLING ON RAIL

Victim Before He Sinks Shouts Instructions to Friend on Board.

50 BOATS OUT IN SEARCH

Yale Graduate and Former Airman Was on Trip to East Hampton.

More than fifty motor boats and an airplane searched the waters of Long Island Sound yesterday for the body of Donald A. Phipps of Oyster Bay, son of A. J. Phipps, lumberman and a friend of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who was drowned off Port Jefferson late Saturday afternoon when a wave knocked him from the rail of his power boat. In addition, more than 200 friends and acquaintances of young Phipps searched the beaches and the woods along the Sound, hoping that he might have been able to swim to shore and was lying there exhausted. But no trace was found of the body.

Young Phipps, who served for two years in France as an aviator with the American army, and who was graduated from Yale in 1921, left Oyster Bay Saturday afternoon to go to East Hampton in his boat, a craft about thirty-five feet long with a five foot beam.

With him was William Lyons of East Hampton, who had roomed with Phipps at Yale and had served with him in the army. They got out about two miles from shore, and Phipps drove his boat at about twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. The seas were running high and the spray soon covered the glass shield before the driving boat.

Crawls Along Rail of Boat.

Off Port Jefferson young Phipps thought he detected something wrong with the engine. Turning the steering wheel over to Lyons, who was familiar with the craft, Phipps crawled along the rail to the engine. He repaired the trouble and started back, but the engine before it topped into the big wave struck the boat and knocked him into the water. Lyons, his entire attention centered on driving the boat, did not know that Phipps had gone overboard until he heard his friend yell for help. Then he looked back and saw Phipps struggling in the waves.

Phipps, a strong swimmer, treaded water and shouldered the driving wheel. He failed because of his unfamiliarity with the boat. Then Phipps shouted to him to stop the engine, and to get out the oars and row back to where he had seen Phipps.

Lyons had no doubt at that time regarding his friend's ability to keep afloat the surface until he could get back to the boat. He was a friend of Kernell and Quentin Roosevelt, and was a member of the Oyster Bay Post of the American Legion. One of the first callers yesterday was Mrs. Phipps, widow of the former President.

But when Lyons reached the spot from which Phipps had been shouting there was no sign of the missing man. Shouting, Lyons rowed about for half an hour or more, hoping that Phipps would be found. But Phipps did not reappear.

When it was evident that Phipps had been drowned Lyons managed to start the engine and the speed boat limped into Port Jefferson Saturday night.

When the alarm was spread, and despite the lateness of the hour, many friends of young Phipps went to sea in motorboats in a search for the body. But they were unsuccessful, although many remained out in the bay all night.

Phipps, who was 23 years old, lived with his parents in Florence Park, Oyster Bay. He was a friend of Kernell and Quentin Roosevelt, and was a member of the Oyster Bay Post of the American Legion. One of the first callers yesterday was Mrs. Phipps, widow of the former President.

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Round-the-World Fliers Long Overdue in India

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Calcutta message to the Times says that considerable anxiety is felt for the aviators Capt. Norman Macmillan and Capt. Mallins, who are thirty hours overdue at Akyab, Burma, for which place they left early yesterday, continuing the attempt to fly around the world. The flight should have been made in about five hours.

Leaders Agreed on A Coal Commission; Halt at Price Fixing

Republicans in Accord on Only One of President's Proposals.

WAR TIMES RECALLED

Maximum Rates Then Set Became Minimum, It Was Found.

RAIL ISSUE IS EVADED

Democrats and Republicans Alike Chary of Taking Action at Present.

Spikes Out, Two Die IN WRECKED TRAIN

Michigan Central Express Is Ditched at High Speed Near Gary, Ind.

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With the beginning of a new legislative week to-morrow Republican leaders in Congress will get down to the actual consideration of the measures recommended by President Harding as a remedy for the industrial ills of the country and the proposals he made for relief and protection in the emergency produced by the railroad and coal strikes.

Responsible Administration leaders have pledged themselves to give immediate consideration to the recommendations made by the Chief Executive, but the extent to which Congress will be able to extricate the country from its present troubles still is very problematical.

What Congress purposes to do relative to permanent remedies for coal and transportation problems in all probability will be slow work, and whatever the ultimate results there is not in prospect at the moment any magic wand that will relieve the Administration from its burdens.

Conferences Are Planned.

Leaders of both houses have planned a series of conferences for the discussion and consideration of the President's proposal. On only one of these is there so far anything like general agreement among the members of the majority party.

This general agreement relates to the proposal for a fact finding commission to investigate the coal industry and a report legislation looking to a permanent solution of its complex problems.

On the other coal proposal made by the President, a heated controversy, many leading Republicans taking the position that the experiment of price fixing should be a last resort. They point to the experience of the war to show that what was intended to be maximum prices almost invariably turned into minimum prices. They further hold that the coal strike prices would adjust themselves with output and distribution to better effect than the mammoth corporation proposal. The whole question of which leaders have every inclination to keep clear and which will require the Administration spur to get them to act on.

Immediate action on the coal commission is expected. The labor relations of both houses will meet to-morrow and a bill will be prepared similar to that sponsored by Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho), chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, but amended to meet the views of President Harding, who believes the commission should represent only the public and consist of five members and not three, representing the public, the coal operators and the coal miners, as the original Borah bill proposed.

Despite the enthusiasm with which the President's recommendation for amending the transportation act to strengthen the Railroad Labor Board was received, the actual process will be slow. The House Commerce Committee, but the issue of giving more power to the Railroad Labor Board in view of the inevitable strike of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

When road officials were notified of the pulling of the spikes, Henry Sherer, general superintendent of the road, authorized the use of the \$1,000 reward and police officials in nearby towns were notified to be on watch for the wreckers. The call to Chicago was received by Lieut. William Kennedy of the detective bureau, who immediately sent detectives to question striking shermen in the Michigan Central yards here in an effort to gain information seeking to lead to the arrest of the men responsible.

While this is the actual situation as far as Government action is concerned, there is now every prospect of prices getting out beyond the control of the Federal authorities. Secretary of Commerce Hoover admits that the Government cannot accomplish by voluntary agreements and by using the priority powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mines opening in the central competitive field are showing signs of going beyond the fair price level of \$3.50. Coal actually is selling as high as \$7 to \$10 from these mines. Irrespective of the settlement of the coal strike, there is very little hope that the price can be driven down this year to \$3.50. The State price fixing agencies to cooperate with what the Government can accomplish by voluntary agreements and by using the priority powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Some of the new planes are of the bird shaped type. The new single deckers have been given wider expansion of plane surface, and have movable planes and new steering devices. The structural improvements have brought forth favorable results at the outset of the present contest, for all last year's records thus far have been beaten.

German Glider Sets World Record, Flying Two Hours and Ten Seconds

GERMANY, Aug. 20 (Associated Press).—Herr Hentzen, a student of the Hanover Technical School, yesterday in the glider tests on the Rhoen Mountains, establishing a new record by flying a glider for two hours and ten seconds.

Hentzen used the single deck sail plane in which another student named Maercks previously had made a flight of sixty-six minutes. He reached an altitude of 100 meters above the summit of the Wasserkuppe, which is 950 meters high, and later mounted to a height of 200 meters, which he maintained throughout his uniform flight, cruising with a wind velocity of from seven to nine miles.

A group of Darmstadt students also competed, but none of them attained the records of the Hanover flier. Both had been even though, for Maercks in case there should be a switch back to Cohan at the last moment or some other man was selected for the place.

SIX PROTECTIONISTS TO REWRITE TARIFF WITH DOORS CLOSED

Champions of High Rates Will Be Inaccessible to the Consumer.

MANY CHANGES LIKELY

Conflicting Standards of Valuation Open Way to Raise the Duties.

LOBBYISTS ARE GLEEFUL

Feel That They Are 'Over the Hill' With Their Work Well Done.

Secretary of State Asserts Senator's Original Conviction Was Unjust.

VICTIM OF PERSECUTION

Cabinet Member in Private Capacity Writes Letter Assailing Political Critics.

HUGHES SEES PLOT AGAINST NEWBERRY

Secretary of State Hughes has thrown himself into the whirlpool of domestic politics and has contributed what bids fair to become one of the most important documents of the campaign. The contribution is a defense of the acquittal of Senator Newberry (Rep., Mich.), in whose behalf the Secretary of State made a statement of the facts and the law before the United States Supreme Court.

The Republican National Committee made public to-night a letter from Secretary Hughes to a clergyman in answer to a request of the latter that Mr. Hughes express his opinion of the findings of the Supreme Court and set forth the reasons for the acquittal of Senator Newberry.

The Hughes letter, which was immediately seized upon by the Republican National Committee because of the extent to which Newberryism has been raised in the State primaries, especially in Michigan, where Senator Townsend is now fighting for his political life, was addressed to the Rev. Hugh C. McCaully of Paterson.

It is due to the fact that the bill as passed by the House thirteen months ago is based upon the theory of American valuation of foreign products brought to America ports, whereas the bill as passed by the Senate is based upon foreign valuation. In conference it will be possible to change every ad valorem rate in the bill.

But this is not so of the Fordney-McCumber bill, due to the difference in the standard of valuation. Consequently a rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem in the House bill, and a rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem in the Senate bill, sixty per cent. American valuation obviously is higher than 60 per cent. foreign valuation. It simply opens the door for an interpretation of what may be the American valuation, a subject which offers a wide range for argument.

To Take Full Advantage. The condition is one which affords an opportunity of changing approximately 90 per cent. of the rates in the bill. The full advantages of the situation will be taken by the conferees goes almost without saying when their past records are taken into consideration. Those who have the work to do are those who are more responsible for the bill than anybody else.

Senator McCumber and Representative Fordney of course are chairmen of the committees which framed the bill. The other four were their chief lieutenants in determining the very high rates, which are now being reversed. Those who were asked for by lobbyists and special interests.

In the Senate, particularly, the McCumber lieutenants have been important. Those who have been critical of the Capitol Smoot, who admitted his interest in the sugar business during the debates and who in his autobiography in the Congressional Directory sets forth that among other things he is a woolen manufacturer, virtually dictated the sugar duties and helped obtain the high rate on wool. Senator McLean has been one of the "princes of protection" in the Senate, insisting on extremely high—many times called prohibitive—duties on cotton, silk and woolen products manufactured in his home State of Kentucky. Many times these duties were so high that nobody would defend them but Senator McLean.

His selection as a member of the conferees committee, although he is the fifth Republican on the Finance Committee, dismissed the last vestige of hope that the bill in conference would be revised, to any extent to speak of, toward the purposes of the conferees committee. Nobody can be found who expects that the committee will cut any of the rates.

Of course, when the committee re-

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